

# The New Era.

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND AGRICULTURE.

VOL. IV.

NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1855.

NO. 14.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

**THOMAS PYNE, M. D.,**  
Licentiate of the College of Physicians.  
Licentiate of the College of Surgeons.  
Fellow of the University of Göttingen.  
Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland.  
Licentiate Accoucher of the Lying in Hospital of  
Dublin, Ireland.  
Licentiate to practice Midwifery, Surgery and Medi-  
cine in Canada, East and West.  
Licentiate to practice as a General Medical Practi-  
tioner in all Her Majesty's dominions and Col-  
onies wherever situated.  
Will be found (unless when absent on professional  
business.)  
At his Residence, Garbutt Hill,  
NEWMARKET.  
Newmarket, C. W., October 31st, 1854. 14-39

**DR. BURNIE,**  
One Door South of E. O. Lloyd's Druggist,  
HOLLAND LANDING.  
Holland Landing, Dec. 1st, 1854. 43-1

**JOHN McNAB,**  
Barrister and Attorney,  
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,  
[6m28\*] Church Street, Toronto.

**Charles Sibbald,**  
LAND INSURANCE, AND  
GENERAL AGENT,  
Broker and Commission Merchant,  
Of Grain, Lumber, and Produce,  
NEWMARKET.

REFERENCES:—The Hon. Sir J. B. Rob-  
inson, Bart., Chief Justice, John Arnold, Esq.,  
F. H. Howard, Esq., Toronto; Wm. Roe,  
Esq., Newmarket.  
NEWMARKET, May 17, 1854. 15-14

**T. BOTSFORD,**  
Saddler, Harness and  
TRUNK MAKER,  
One door South of the N. American Hotel, Main St.,  
NEWMARKET.  
ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.  
Newmarket, Dec. 1st, 1854. 43-1

**SETH ASHTON,**  
General Auctioneer  
For Whitchurch and Adjoining Townships.

PARTIES desiring to secure his services can  
make application either personally or by letter,  
(post-paid) to the New Era Office, Newmarket.  
Newmarket, May 4, 1854. 6m13

**R. MOORE,**  
SOLICITOR, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c.,  
OFFICE—IN THE NEW COURT HOUSE, NEXT TO THE  
COUNTY COUNCIL OFFICE,  
TORONTO.  
Toronto, Feb. 17, 1854.

**R. C. McMULLEN,**  
NOTARY PUBLIC, Conveyancer, House,  
Land, General Commission, Division Court  
Agent, Auctioneer, Broker &c. Secretary and  
Treasurer to the Home District Building Soci-  
ety, Commissioner and Auctioneer.  
Church-st., Toronto, July 5, 1853. 1y23

**JOHN R. JONES,**  
Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in  
CHANCERY, CONVEYANCER, &c., &c., &c.  
Office in Elgin Buildings, corner of Yonge  
and Adelaide Streets, Toronto. 23 1y

**Messrs. FORD & GROVER,**  
ECLECTIC PHYSICIANS,  
NEWMARKET.

KEEP constantly on hand a variety of Medicines,  
of their own compound, adapted to the various  
diseases incident to the changeable climate in which  
we live. Also, the

**Celebrated American Oil,**  
For the cure of Rheumatism, Cancerous Tumors,  
Old Sores, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum,  
Cuts, Burns, Bruises, &c.; together with a general  
assortment of approved Patent Medicines. Prompt  
attention to all who may favor us with a call.  
ADVICE AT THE OFFICE GRATIS.  
Newmarket, April 7th, 1854. 16-9

**Newmarket Iron Foundry.**

**JAMES ALLAN** begs to return thanks for  
past favors, and to intimate that he is pre-  
pared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES,  
MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles  
usually required in his line of business.  
A number of SUGAR KETTLES,  
STOVES, and PLOUGHS, on hand for sale.  
Newmarket, February 10th 1854. 16-1

**J. SEXTON,**  
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,  
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.

ALL kinds of Watches and Clocks Re-  
paired to order, and Warranted.  
WANTED—An Apprentice to learn the  
Business.  
Newmarket, September 9, 1853. 16-32

**MANSION HOUSE,**  
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET,  
KEPT BY  
**THOMAS MOSIER.**

**GOOD Beds and Cribbing, and first-rate accom-  
modation.**  
Newmarket, Feb. 8, 1855. 16-1

**SAMUEL MACHELL,**  
Licensed Auctioneer,  
FOR KING AND WHITCHURCH,  
Auctioneers—MACHELL & CO.,  
NEWARK.

## POETRY.

### The Lament of Poor Kate.

Oh I had in my fate said poor heart-stricken Kate,  
Since Johnny has left me to mourn;  
All day I am sighing, all night I am crying—  
Forsoaken, alone, and forlorn.  
Fresh tidings each day come to the heart in dismay,  
And afflict the poor victim of sorrow—  
I wish the Crimea was sunk in Lough Neagh,  
And Johnny safe home from the war, oh I

The blood it runs cold as each day we are told  
Of disasters by land and by water;  
Such terrible news of whole ships and their crews,  
And regiments devoted to slaughter.  
We lie down to rest all with sadness oppress'd,  
To dream of fresh griefs on the morrow—  
Oh I would the Crimea was sunk in Lough Neagh,  
And Johnny safe home from the war, oh I

I listen to stories of conquest and glories,  
And shouts all around me are pealing;  
"It is they know not how a heart full of woe  
Partakes not of joy-bringing feeling.  
How futile their cheers to dry misery's tears!  
No hope from their mirth it can borrow—  
I wish the Crimea was sunk in Lough Neagh,  
And Johnny safe home from the war, oh I

Oh! thou that hast pow'r in affliction's dread hour,  
Be bidden in kindness to lighten.  
Of the monster, the friend, bring our grief to an end;  
The dark clouds of wretchedness brighten.  
Yet still I must sing while enduring the sting  
In the heart, where is racking the arrow—  
I wish the Crimea was sunk in Lough Neagh,  
And Johnny safe home from the war, oh I

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### The Hippopotamus at Home

"The men discerned him about a quarter  
of a mile off, as he came up to breathe, and  
called my attention to him. Our vessel was  
run towards him, and the sailors shouted,  
to draw his attention, 'How is your wife, Old  
boy?'—Is your son married yet?' and  
other like exclamations. They insisted upon  
it that his curiosity would be excited by this  
means, and he would allow us to approach.  
I saw him at least within a hundred yards,  
but only the enormous head, which was  
more than three feet in breadth across the  
ears. He raised it with a tremendous snort,  
opening his huge mouth at the same time,  
and I thought I had never seen a more fright-  
ful-looking monster. He came up in our  
wake, after we had passed, and followed us  
for a time. Directly afterwards we spied  
live crocodiles on a sand bank. One of them  
was of a grayish-yellow colour, and upwards  
of twenty feet in length. We approached  
quietly to within a few yards of them when  
my men raised their poles and shouted. The  
beasts started from their sleep, and dashed  
quickly into the water, the big yellow one  
striking so violently against our hull, that I  
am sure he went off with a head-ache. The  
natives have many superstitions concerning  
the Hippopotamus, and related to me some as-  
tonishing examples of his cunning and  
sagacity. Among others, they asserted that  
an Arab woman, at Abou Hammud, went  
down to the river to wash some clothes, once  
upon a time. She laid the garments upon  
some smooth stone, and was engaged in trum-  
pling them with her feet, when a huge hippo-  
potamus thrust his head out of the river,  
and after watching her for some time, made  
for the shore. The woman fled in terror,  
leaving the clothes behind her; whereupon  
the beast immediately took her place, and  
pounded away so vigorously with his feet,  
that in a short time there was not left a frag-  
ment as big as your hand."

### "Do you Take the Papers?"

One of our exchanges has a good story  
about a man who never took a paper, but de-  
pended on the neighbors for the news. It is  
worth being told over a dozen times, so we  
repeat it for the benefit of our readers.  
"Exciting times these," said we to our  
neighbor Slow, after casting a hasty glance  
over the late foreign news.  
"Eh?" said he, as if he didn't exactly un-  
derstand.  
"About the news of the East, we mean."  
"Hadd't heard of it. What's it all about?  
Well them Down Easters always was a  
quarrelsome set of folks."  
"Oh, it isn't they that are fighting; it's  
Turkey and Russia; and England and France  
have declared in favor of Turkey.—Napoleon  
has sent out quite a fleet."  
"Napoleon! Why, I thought he was dead  
long ago. The History says so."  
"Yes, but this is a nephew of his—Louis  
Napoleon they call him. He is the Emperor  
of the French."  
"Why, I thought Louis Philippe was the  
Emperor."  
"Yes, so he was, but he's dead now."  
"Well, that beats all."  
"It seems," we continued after a pause,  
"that the Nebraska bill has been disposed of."  
"Hug, I suppose you mean. Well, I'm  
glad of it. He deserved it."  
"What for?" asked we, puzzled.  
"Why, anybody that'll keep a dozen of  
wives deserves to be disposed of, as you call  
it."

"What do you mean?"  
"Why, isn't this Nebraska Bill the same  
man I've heard tell of that has set up for a  
prophet somewhere, and married I don't know  
how many wives?"  
"Oh, no; that's quite a different man Brig-  
ham Young, who lives up in Utah."  
"Then, who is Nebraska Bill, any how?"  
"It isn't a man at all. It is a law propo-  
sing to annul the Missouri Compromise."  
"Oh," said Mr. Slow in a manner that  
showed he was still puzzled; "well, I reckon  
that Daniel Webster has something to do  
about that. He is a great man, Daniel."  
"So he was, Mr. Slow but he is not liv-  
ing now."  
"Dead! Gracious you don't say so—When  
did that happen?"  
"About two years ago."  
"Two years ago! and I never heard of it."

## Legislative Assembly.

### The Maine Law.

QUEBEC, April 6th, 1854.

MR. FELTON moved the House into com-  
mittee of the whole on the Prohibitory Liquor  
Law. The Speaker having left the Chair Mr.  
Sanborn assumed it. Mr. Felton said at this  
late hour he would not think of detaining  
the house with any lengthened argument in fa-  
vor of the bill. The House had already adopted  
the principle of the bill by a very large  
majority. The principle alteration now made  
was the manufacture, for certain purposes,  
was to be permitted. After a discussion with  
the members in favor of the Bill, and with  
friends of Temperance not in the House, it  
had been determined to drop the clause prohib-  
iting the manufacture, and simply regulate the  
traffic within the country. The plan adopted  
would be to sell for medicinal purposes by  
means of regularly appointed agents. He was  
quite prepared to meet opposition. Many  
bugbears would be brought up, and he believ-  
ed when examined they would be found to be  
bugbears. One of the objections was that  
the revenue would be reduced—another that  
a very large sum would be required to re-  
munerate those whose property would be render-  
ed useless by the law—and last that as much  
liquor would be drunk after the law passed as  
before it. He would remind the Committee  
that all of these objections could not be valid.  
If as much liquor were drunk as ever, neither  
the revenue could be reduced, nor could the  
property of traffickers be injured. It was  
urged that moral suasion should be adopted in  
this matter, that the power of the pulpit  
should be used. But the History of the Tem-  
perance movement in England and elsewhere  
most conclusively proved that these means  
were insufficient. Drinking it would be found,  
notwithstanding all these efforts of moral  
suasion, was actually on the increase. The  
increase in Great Britain in drinking, had  
been at the rate of 15 or 20 per cent annually.  
The consumption of alcoholic liquors in Great  
Britain was very great. In England at the  
rate of about 2 gallons per head in Ireland  
about 3½ gallons, and in Scotland 11 gallons.  
In this country the average was still greater.  
In 1851 there were 2,500,000 gallons of  
spirits manufactured and imported; in 1852—  
3,000,000 and in 1853, 3,250,000, being equal  
to an average of 6 gallons per head to every  
adult male. He was aware that gentlemen  
were always prepared to meet arguments on  
this question with derision. But deride them  
as they would, it would be found that the voice  
of the people was in favor of this measure.—  
When gentlemen went to their constituencies  
they might receive a practical illustration of  
the truth of what he said. The amount con-  
sumed of spirituous and intoxicating liquors in  
this country, represented a capital of £1,000,-  
000 in 1854. However much gentlemen  
might laugh at this measure, he felt it to be one  
of the most important before the country.—  
The means already adopted had signally failed  
and he felt that the time had come for the  
adoption of more stringent measures.

MR. TERRILL had listened with very great  
consideration to his honorable friend from  
Sherbrooke. He had listened with as much  
surprise as consideration. That gentleman  
had gained a great deal of credit, as the re-  
cognized advocate of this measure. He had  
been held up as a champion of Temperance,  
and he now found him coming down with a  
proposition which would destroy the vitality of  
the measure. As the accredited author of this  
measure, he (Mr. Terrill) felt that his honor-  
able friend was proving traitor to the cause  
he professed to hold her. He believed the  
permission of the manufacture would render  
negatory the other provisions of the bill, and  
that it would be rejected, and disowned by  
temperance men themselves. We must have  
the Maine Law, and nothing short of the  
Maine Law.

MR. HARTMAN did not distinctly hear the  
proposal made by the hon. gentleman, who  
had charge of the bill. For himself, how-  
ever, the people of Canada were prepared to  
prevent the importation and manufacture of  
ardent spirits for any purposes, he would be  
with them. The arguments made use of that  
the distillers who had embarked their capital  
would be indemnified, and that if the bill passed  
it would be a nullity and inoperative. To  
which he would say that if there was no falling  
off of business there would be consequently no  
indemnity paid. It was right that our own  
people should have any advantage in the man-  
ufacture of spirits if advantage there was.

MR. ROBINSON had no opportunity of ex-  
amining the merits or demerits of the bill. He  
did not attach so much importance to the 40,-  
000, or 43,000 signatures.  
MR. HARTMAN—80,000.  
MR. ROBINSON will call it 80,000—it was  
not to be taken as a criterion. He could not  
vote for the bill, because of evils which result-  
ed to the Province from the ill-effects of ar-  
dent spirits. He lived to see a great change  
for the better going on every day in the coun-  
try. The old custom of entertaining friends  
with ardent spirits had quite ceased, amongst  
the people throughout the country; and so far  
did temperance prevail in Lower Canada, that  
from the good efforts of the clergy, that there  
was not a glass of ardent spirits to be had  
through the country parts. Let that good  
system go on, he would say, as nothing could  
be effected without the consent of the people  
themselves. The preventing the importation  
would interfere with the revenue of the Pro-  
vince. He admitted that some measure was  
necessary. The difficulty did not lie with the  
respectable traders, but with the low grog  
shops. The law which taking the power of  
granting license out of the magistrates' hands,  
was an evil, for candidates for civic hon-  
ours would consider tavern keepers the best per-  
sons they should offend. He would suggest to  
the government to name an arbitrary board, for  
the purpose of granting licenses. He voted for  
the second reading of the bill, and he could

not be accused of inconsistency in voting  
against it now, for when the bill was referred  
to a committee, he little expected they would  
report it such a bill as the one now before the  
house.

MR. JACKSON was surprised that the hon-  
orable member for Simcoe should, after voting  
for the second reading of the Bill, give his  
vote now against the adoption of the first  
clause. He was fully impressed with the be-  
lief, that the feeling of the community was in  
favor of the adoption of this measure. It was  
stated that it would be impracticable to carry  
into effect the Bill. But if the Legislature  
of the country passed it into a law he was  
sure the people would obey it. The people of  
the country were a law-abiding people, if the  
people of the United States were not. There  
was no father of a family in the country that  
would not consider the passing of this measure  
into a law a blessing. If the Revenue suffer-  
ed by the adoption of the measure; the sooner  
such a Revenue was bankrupt the better.  
The amount of judicial expenses, occasioned  
by intemperance, would be curtailed. Public  
property which was frequently destroyed  
through intoxication, would be safe, and there  
would be a general saving, which would  
more than counterbalance and deficiency  
that might arise from this source of income.  
MR. DEWITT spoke at length in favor of  
this measure, and would vote for the adoption  
of the first clause.  
DR. CLARKE was always a conscientious  
advocate of Temperance Societies. They  
had gone far to make temperance fashionable,  
and that was the object to be obtained. He  
believed the present measure would not be in-  
operative, but detrimental in its results. It  
was a libel on our character to bring forward  
such a measure. We wanted no law to res-  
train us from taking our own glass of beer,  
or glass of liquor, when we might consider it  
good for us to do so; the poor man should  
not be debarr'd his little comforts and the privi-  
leges reserved to the rich man, to indulge his  
luxurious habits. He would resign his position  
as justice of the peace if the law was  
passed. He would never sit to convict  
one man because he was poor, for a crime  
which was perfectly legal for the rich man  
to commit. The farmers of Upper Canada  
are a sober set, and did not require the passage  
of such a law.  
MR. CAYLEY would make a few remarks  
on the subject of duties. The Bill does not  
propose to come into operation until May.  
During that time there would be an opportu-  
nity of receiving our revenue. He thought  
there would be no difficulty in arranging the  
matter, as a reduction would be effected at  
any rate of £100,000, which might be made  
on spirits instead of on tea or sugar. He  
thought we were bound to make provision for  
the loss of property to arise out of this Act.  
He thought the question of duties of no im-  
portance. But care should be taken that in  
carrying out the law no injustice is done to  
any class of the community. He had no  
doubt that while you restrain the honest tra-  
der from the traffic, and would restore the  
most pernicious system of smuggling.  
MR. HARTMAN thought the last arrange-  
ment told against the Inspector-General. If  
the Importation were permitted it would pre-  
vent smuggling. If they were prohibited smug-  
gling might be induced.  
MR. LARWILL moved that the Committee  
do rise.  
MR. MACKENZIE opposed this motion.—  
He thought that when the House had by a  
vote of 97 to 5 affirmed the principle of the  
Bill, it was wrong to ask to have the law bro-  
ken. He thought the law an experiment  
worth trying; after all he was prepared to  
vote for this measure.  
DR. CLARKE thought it dangerous that  
Municipalities should have the power of licen-  
sing agents as provided by the second clause.  
MR. HARTMAN explained that they could  
license only one agent to sell under the provi-  
sions of the Act.  
The motion for the Committee to rise was  
lost.  
MR. LABERGE thought that indemnity  
should be provided for those now engaged in  
the traffic.  
MR. FELTON said the indemnity could not  
be provided in this Bill. It was to come from  
the Government, and he had no doubt when  
the parties applied to compensation the House  
would not be prepared to grant it.  
MR. MACKENZIE—When lotteries were  
abolished in England, no compensation was  
made for lottery wheels and other apparatus.  
When gambling was declared illegal, no pro-  
vision was made to compensate the keepers of  
gambling houses, and he thought no compensa-  
tion should be permitted in this case.  
MR. DORIOS, of Montreal.—If he thought  
this law would suppress intemperance, he  
would gladly vote for it. He believed it would  
not do so, it had not done so where enacted  
in the United States.  
MR. LARWILL again moved that the com-  
mittee rise, which was lost.  
MR. LARWILL as it was determined to go  
on with the question said he was opposed to  
it. He thought the people were not in favor  
of the measure. He thought the people were  
not in favor of the measure. He thought  
not in favor of the measure. He thought  
intemperance a great evil, but the interference  
with the volition of man was a greater evil.  
MR. ROBINSON read from a Kent paper, a  
resolution in favor of a municipal prohibitory  
bill, moved by Mr. Larwill in the Court of  
Chatham, and remarked, that if the law was  
good for Chatham, it must be good for the  
Province.  
MR. LARWILL explained that he had moved  
the resolution against his wishes, and with  
the conviction that it would not be carried  
out. The result he said proved the correctness  
of his predictions.  
On motion of Mr. Thibodeau the commit-  
tee rose and reported progress and asked  
to be left to sit again.  
The House then adjourned.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### Arrival of the "Washington."

Late and Important News from the East  
of War.

### RUSSIANS REPULSED WITH LOSS.

NEW YORK, April 12.

The steamer *Washington* arrived at New York  
dock about half-past 7 o'clock with 130 pas-  
sengers.

The *Canada* had not arrived when the  
*Washington* sailed. It will be remembered  
that she was detained four days at Boston.  
Odessa advices of the 24th state that the  
Russians, in spite of repeated attacks, main-  
tained their position on Mount Sepone, where  
their guns play upon the French lines and up-  
on part of the camp.

The weather continued very fine.  
The health of the troops improving.  
Advance battalions of the British were mak-  
ing considerable progress.

According to the information of despatches  
the Emperor's death had not been promulgated  
at Sebastopol.

Projects for converting Sinope into a strong  
fort, and for erecting extensive land and sea  
fortifications at Sebastopol, were favored by  
the British Government.

Omar Pacha arrived at the British camp on  
the 12th.

On the 13th the Russians opened fire from  
the Heights of Balaklava. The English assist-  
ed by General Knorrs, routed them.

On the 17th, the Russians attacked the  
whole line of the Allies, and were driven  
back with great loss.

An Alliance between Sardinia and the Porte  
was signed on the 14th.

Preparations continue to be made at Con-  
stantinople to receive Napoleon.

In the meantime, both he and the Empress  
are to visit Queen Victoria on the 16th April.  
France agrees to the London *Herald*, to  
send 50,000 additional troops to the Crimea,  
if necessary, after the conference provided  
England furnishes the means of conveyance.

It is understood that the conference have  
agreed upon the two first points, and the third  
point, on which the question of peace  
or war turns, was under consideration, and  
would occupy several days.

The destruction of Sebastopol is not to be  
demanded.

On the other hand, another despatch says  
that all conjectures as to the results are idle.  
Sardinia was in the English market for a  
loan of £2,000,000 at 4 per cent.

In the House of Commons, the second read-  
ing of the bill to abolish newspaper stamps  
passed by a large majority.

Sir Chas. Wood stated that it was inten-  
ded as soon as the ports in the Baltic and  
White Sea were open, to establish a strict  
blockade, which should be effected from first  
to last.

The Committee of inquiry into the conduct  
of the war continued, and the revelations  
became still more appalling.

At the annual meeting of the British Am-  
erican Land Co., an exhibit of the state of  
affairs was made.

The latest from Vienna dated the evening  
of March 22, states that the political horizon  
had again become gloomy, and that the Con-  
ference of the day previous on the 3rd point,  
was anything but satisfactory. The condi-  
tions required of Russia being very disagreeable  
Prince Gortschakoff arrived at Sebastopol  
on March 20th.

On the 14th, the Turkish cavalry at Zupa-  
tor made a sortie but were repulsed.

On the 17th, three Battalions of Zouaves  
attacked the new Russian redoubts, but were  
driven back with great loss.

On the 15th, the French troops carried a line  
of ambuscades occupied by Russian sharp  
shooters. At the same time the Russians  
made a sortie, but were repulsed and 500  
horses de combat.

In the House of Commons Mr. Pym  
moved an address to the Queen, praying that  
in the peace negotiations extension should be  
made for the reconstruction. After some  
debate, in which Lord Palmerston opposed the  
motion, on the ground of clearing further  
difficulties. It was withdrawn.

Dantez advices of the 17th March report  
that navigation had opened there. At  
Riga the ice remained unaltered.

The British Baltic fleet, were at Spitzhead,  
and expected to sail with Admiral Duff on  
the 2nd of April.

The British Parliament had agreed to Sar-  
dinia's request for a loan of two million ster-  
ling. One million would be immediately ad-  
vanced from the public treasury, and the other  
million a year hence if necessary.

The Madrid correspondent of the *London  
Times* states that the Spanish Government  
had been discussing a strange note, addressed  
to the Government by Lord Howden, the  
British Minister, on the religious basis, &c.,  
and it was a question whether the letter should  
not be returned to its author.

Lord Howden got scent of this, and threat-  
ened, that if such an insult were offered, he  
would, within six hours, suspend all intercourse  
with the Spanish Government.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.  
Tuesday Evening, March 27.

Flour continue unchanged rates. Heat  
dull and unchanged. Indian Corn continues in  
fair sale at former prices.

NEW WAY OF OBTAINING A PASSAGE.—  
Ship *Queen of the Seas*, which departed  
at this port yesterday for San Francisco, had  
all her berths taken up. Among her passen-  
gers are several young ladies. A gentleman  
wishing very much to take passage in the  
ship, found there was no room for him, except  
by marrying one of the young ladies which  
he accordingly did; and the berth which was  
to be occupied by the young lady, will now  
be filled by (we hope) a happy couple.



## Now Advertisements.

Here we come—E. R. Henderson,  
Horse and Shoe Store—J. Carline,  
Wool and Cloth—W. A. Clark,  
Spring Circular—Miss McGuire,  
Caucasian—A. Lawrence.

## The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, April 20th, 1855.  
A Word to Delinquents.

Dunning is a most disagreeable business, and something more mortally late; but when subscribers neglect to pay their subscriptions, we are compelled to do it. "Although from produce of all kinds commands almost unprecedented prices, yet strange to say we never had so great a number of delinquent subscribers upon our books. The time for advance payment is fast drawing to a close; and as the price of labor and material have greatly advanced, we will be compelled this year to act strictly in accordance with our terms. There is but little encouragement held out to publishers to make great exertions at an extra expense, to secure the latest intelligence, where subscribers keep him living from "hand to mouth." The material used and the labor employed, in a Printing Office, have to be paid weekly as the year advances, while numerous subscribers allow their subscriptions to run one, two, and three years, without apparently any remorse of conscience. The sum now standing out on subscriptions amounts to several hundred dollars. True, to each individual, it is but a trifle, while if it was all paid in and safely closed in our "wallet," we might be spared from all pecuniary embarrassments. We hope this little reminder will have the desired effect. Persons may safely transmit us the amount through the post office, who live at a distance.

### Agricultural Society Meeting.

The semi-annual General Meeting of the North York Branch Agricultural Society was held in the Court House, Newmarket, pursuant to notice, on Saturday the 14th inst. The number in attendance was much larger than at any general meeting since the formation of the society; and upwards of fifty names more were entered as members than the association had last year. Altogether, the prospects of the Society appeared much more encouraging.

The President, Capt. Berresford, occupied the Chair; and in opening the meeting expressed his satisfaction at seeing so many present.

The different Directors then handed in the names and paid over the money collected; on examination it was found that Samuel Trent, Esq., had procured, by far the largest number of new subscribers and had collected much more money from old members than any or all the rest of the Directors put together.—122 in all.

The President, then, in a neat and complimentary speech, presented to Mr. Trent, a very handsome, silver-mounted carriage whip, the premium he had offered as a reward to the person who would procure the greatest number above twenty new members.

It was then moved by Joseph Cawthra, Esq., seconded by Mr. Samuel Pearson, "that the thanks of this Society be given to Samuel Trent, Esq., our Vice President, for his exertions on behalf of this Society.—Carried.

Mr. Trent returned thanks, and said he was pleased to find that his services were appreciated. He felt satisfied that this Society could be made a good thing, provided its present members would make a little exertion.—Mr. Trent also thanked the President for the compliment paid on presenting the whip; and thought the article selected and offered as a premium could not have been more appropriate.

Moved by Mr. Cawthra, Seconded by Samuel Trent, Esq., "that the thanks of this meeting be given to our worthy President, for the exertions he has made to promote the interests of this Society.—Carried.

The President replied by stating that while he remained identified with the society, he was ready to do what laid in his power to promote its prosperity.

Moved by Mr. J. S. Wilkin, seconded by J. D. Phillips, Esq., "That this Society hold a Spring Show and Ploughing Match, and that a committee be appointed to provide a piece of ground and make the other necessary arrangements.—Carried.

Moved by S. Trent, Esq., seconded by Mr. Joshua Willson, "That said committee mentioned in the last preceding resolution, be composed of Messrs. Geo. Playter, John Randall, John D. Phillips, Brook Dennis, Thomas Heacock, Seneca Dean and Jarid Irwin.—Carried.

Each Director and any member that felt an interest in the Ploughing Match was requested to use his utmost endeavors to procure subscriptions in behalf of the same.

Moved by A. N. Gamble, Esq., seconded by Mr. Alfred Stephens, "That the Show and Ploughing Match be held on the 1st of May, proximo.—Carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

At a meeting of the Directors, held immediately after the general meeting had adjourned, it was—

Moved by A. N. Gamble, Esq., seconded by Mr. Joshua Willson, "That there be two classes for Entire Horses—one for draught, and the other for carriage or saddle.—Carried.

There will be three premiums awarded in each of the above classes, the first in each

to be \$150, the second \$100, and the third \$50.

The following premiums will also be awarded to the best Ploughmen—

Men's Class—All over 21 years of age—\$150, \$100, and \$50.—Three prizes.

Young men's Class—All between the ages of 17 and 21, \$150, \$100, and \$50.—three prizes.

Boys' Class—All under 17 years of age—In this class there will be five premiums awarded—\$50, \$40, \$30, \$20, and \$10.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. A. Stephens, seconded by Mr. A. N. Gamble, "That those parties who are not members but desire to enter for Ploughing shall pay an entrance fee of 7s 6d, which sum will entitle the parties to enter free at the Fall Exhibition.—Carried.

Moved by S. Trent, Esq., seconded by Mr. Seneca Dean, "That the society's books for the entry of names as members be closed on the first of May next, and that parties who neglect to pay their subscription on or before that time be not allowed to compete for prizes, without paying an entrance fee of 10s.—Carried.

The Secretary was ordered to write to the neighboring societies for judges; and after transacting some routine business, the meeting adjourned.

### Reciprocity.

The Americans appear to feel in as high dudgeon, judging from paragraphs which daily appear in our exchanges, at the construction placed upon the provision of the Reciprocity Treaty by the Secretary of the Treasury in the United States, in reference to the admission; duty free, of "Wood, timber and lumber of all kinds" into the Union, from the British Provinces. How that functionary can exclude these articles when the Treaty expressly provides for the free admission of "boards, lath, shingles, timber and lumber of all kinds," "manufactured in whole or in part," we are at a loss to conceive. It was chiefly, in consequence of the privileges and prospective benefits in relation to the lumber trade, that gave this Treaty so much general favor throughout the neighboring Republic; and also led enterprising capitalists in the Colonies to invest their means in constructing mills, buying water privileges, &c., believing that they could find a ready market in the United States, for all the lumber they could ship at remunerative prices. Should the Secretary's opinion be sustained by his Government, Canada loses the cream of Reciprocity. It appears, however, that they will not do it, and that another circular has been issued, cancelling, to a great extent, the first order.

While all this has been going on, the Government of Canada—the ever-to-be-remembered Coalition, have hung their heads with their fingers in their mouths, and gravenly talked of their new Militia scheme, or some other of their measures equally as absurd and nonsensical. Never since the days of Compactism and Downing-Street interference and tyranny, has any Government so completely directed itself of all regard for candour and honesty, and so willfully acted in direct opposition to a large majority of the people of Upper Canada, as the existing Administration. While the Hincks-Morin Government were in power, a great deal was said about corruption and malversation, and, perhaps there was good grounds for the statements; but what shall we say of a Cabinet who have not only white-washed the political sins of their predecessor—thereby eating their own words uttered when in opposition—but have actually placed a premium on rascality by not punishing severely those parties who had violated all sense of honor and attempted to defraud the honest electors of their legitimate choice.—The measures introduced thus far, are measures of an expensive character—the tendency of a large proportion of them being to create a penurious aristocracy or establish dominant churches in the country. They are no doubt aware that their race will soon be run, consequently have determined to "make hay while the sun shines."

### CORRESPONDENCE.

IF we wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

#### Spiritual Rappings.

To the Editor of the New Era.

Sir,—The wondrous and mysterious phenomena, commonly termed "Spiritual Rappings," which has caused so much excitement and astonishment in the beholder, and which the superstitious and ignorant believe to be the work of Belial, can, in my opinion, be accounted for on rational and philosophical principles.

Let us examine for a moment some of the peculiarities of the phenomena, and see whether it can be attributed to Satan, on reasonable grounds; and if so, be aware of its influence; if not, account for it in some other way.

For instance—are we to suppose that if several young persons were to meet for an evening's diversion—sat themselves around a table and raise it that they were in conference with Satan? "Shame on the person who would harbour the idea. If it is the work of Belial, how is it that the most devoted and pious Christians become mediums? He sees others raise the table—feels confident he can do the same—makes the trial—the table obeys, and still he has no remorse of conscience. Again, why is it requisite to warn the table, when very cold, before it will work well? Could not Satan exercise his powerful influence over a cold table as well as a warm? If the operation is performed through occult influence, why will it make any difference if the operator has on a pair of woollen gloves, or places glass (both being non-conductors of electricity) between his hands and the table?

I would ask those who are already ready to attribute everything to Satan or to incomprehensible, to Satan, to lay aside all superstition—to examine and see if there is not something in nature that will account for the phenomena. Let reason take the place of superstition, and endeavor to harmonize it with animal magnetism or electricity, somewhat like that which the Egyptians or electrical philosophers

enabled to charm animals, or even to shock them so severely that the horse has been known to fall suddenly into the water, he would find where they abound.

March 23, 1855.

### Chronicles of Theophanes the Pedagogue.

CHAPTER II.

2 And it came to pass that when the disciples of this holy man, who had been dwelling in a temple of learning, which Theophanes was to teach, then did they go to manfully to make all things ready for the same.

3 And the sons of Isaac and Amos and Cyrus and John, together with some of the Gentiles, went forth, with one accord, into the forest.

4 And they laid the axe unto the roots of the pines, and they fell beneath its blows; and the "heaven of wood" fashioned them into goodly pieces of timber for the building; and the beams of burden bore them forth into a field which had been purchased from Guita.

5 And they built up a temple of learning there, even of the trees of the forest which they had fashioned and hewn. Builted they it.

6 And the strong arm and the willing heart was so lately wrought, that in the space of one score and twelve days, the temple arose from the ground; and on the thirty-second day thereof, all things which they had done pertain to the temple was finished.

7 And now when the temple was fully prepared for Theophanes, he entered in and taught there; and many of the children of the disciples of Bliss, and the children of the Gentiles, came unto him; and some came from afar.

8 And for the space of two hundred and eighteen weeks did Theophanes faithfully labor to teach the "young idea" of the rising generation "how to shoot," and bring forth fruit for knowledge and wisdom.

9 And Theophanes did greatly desire to teach his disciples morality, honor, and gratitude.—And how the minds of their fathers and some of themselves were imbued with these things, and the loving kindness they afterwards meted are they not written in these Chronicles?

10 And Theophanes did greatly rejoice when he saw many of those who had been taught of him, become teachers, and counsellors, and lawgivers, and men of "trust," and of great renown in the land. And he said within himself—verily I have not lived for naught, but have been of some use in my "day and generation."

11 And it came to pass in those days, that after William whose surname was Mackenzie, had raised an insurrection in the land, that Theophanes and many others, foolishly sold their inheritance for a "mess of pottage," and departed for the land of Jonathan.

12 And Theophanes trafficked in merchandise there, and anon he filled the land, and was also a pedagogue unto the posterity of Jonathan.

13 And moreover it came to pass, that after he had sojourned in the land of Jonathan for many years he came back again unto his own people and kinsman; for his mother was of great age, and he did much desire to see her before she died.

14 And the temple was still remaining on the inheritance of Guita; and by the desire of the "men of trust" Theophanes again entered it, and for the space of twenty and one weeks taught therein.

15 And Theophanes was the "Alpha and the Omega"—the Beginning and the End—the First and the Last of Pedagogues, that entered in or went forth from the Log Temple.

To be Continued.

We have been obliged to continue this chapter in consequence of a mishap, over which we had no control.—Ed. Era.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

EUPATORIA.—A very brilliant little affair took place at Eupatoria on the 5th March. On that day Skender Beg left Eupatoria with three hundred irregular cavalry and one hundred Tartar Bashi Bazzouks, to make a reconnaissance, and he was met by four strong squadrons of regular Russian cavalry. Notwithstanding the disproportion of numbers, an obstinate struggle ensued. At last, hard pressed, Skender Beg was compelled to retreat, retiring slowly and fighting inch by inch of ground. In this affair the Russians lost about 30 men. The Tartars made five prisoners; but they afterwards escaped. Skender Beg had only 11 men killed and two wounded, but he himself received a very severe wound. He received a saber cut on his right hand which damaged three fingers and rendered amputation of a fifth necessary; he also received the thrust of a lance near the heart; but the most curious wonder was a cut from a sabre across his forehead. "No fears are however entertained of saving the life of this brave and dashing cavalry officer. The fortifications of Eupatoria are being carried on with great activity, and will soon be terminated. Skender Beg or Iskender Beg is a Poie, and ranks as one of the best cavalry officers in the Turkish service. Selim Pasha, who was killed in the action of the 17th at Eupatoria, was the brave mameluke, who, at the time of the massacre of that corps by the orders of Mehemet Ali, sprang his horse over the walls of Cairo.

The first division of the Baltic fleet, the flying squadron, as it is called, has sailed. So we shall shortly have fighting in that quarter. The Russians have sunk ships a la Sebastopol, in front of Cronstadt. Old Admiral Dundonald is again before the public. He remains firm in his statement that he can destroy all the Baltic forts and Sebastopol if the English government will but give him a carte blanche.

EXPLOSION OF A LOCOMOTIVE.—An explosion of a locomotive occurred on Wednesday morning on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad, which resulted in the death of the engineer and the serious injury of several other persons employed on the train. The wood train of the O. & P. R. R. was standing on the track about one mile south of Alliance, the hands being engaged in loading the cars with wood when the boiler of the locomotive—the "Portage"—exploded. Both ends of the boiler were blown out and the engine and boiler were shivered to atoms, leaving the machinery a complete wreck. Portions of the machinery were thrown several feet. The locomotive was also destroyed and the work scattered in every direction from the track. The engineer, David Parker, who was on the locomotive, and the fireman, who was killed. He was thrown

between two and three hundred feet. His body was scalded and mangled in a terrible manner. Pieces of his clothing were found on the branches of trees standing near by, and his watch was carried a distance of a hundred feet beyond the body of the deceased. The conductor of the train, Mr. Anderson, was struck on the head by a flying fragment of the engine, his skull broken and mangled, so that the brains protruded; his body was otherwise unharmed. His skull was reattached in the afternoon. One of the men employed on the train had three ribs broken by a piece of the machinery, and is considered in a dangerous condition. Several other persons received severe contusions from billows of wood, but none of them are dangerously injured.—Pittsburg paper, April.

ATTEMPTED SWINDLING.—A young farmer from the Township of Mulmur, whilst viewing the beauties of Toronto, was accosted by a smart-looking American who represented himself to be in deep distress in consequence of having lost a capital sum containing all his money, amounting to \$1,400. He said that he had come from Wisconsin and was on his way to Kingston to see his aged mother who was in very delicate health. Under these circumstances he regretted to have to part with his gold watch, a gift from deceased friend, and expressed his willingness to sell it to the farmer for \$160. The farmer refused even to look at the watch, but the American persisted in importuning, and ultimately offered to sell the watch for \$160. This aroused the suspicion of the farmer and the fellow was pointed out to two Police Officers, who promptly arrested him and lodged him in prison. His name is Sullivan. He will be brought before the Police-Magistrate for examination this morning. The watch is not worth \$1.

The New York Senate have adopted resolutions calling upon Congress to enact a law declaring that slavery shall not exist except where it is established by the local law of a state, this by positive enactment, excluding it from all territories; and affirming that the people of the State of New York will not consent to the admission into the Union of any state that may be formed one of the territories of Nebraska and Kansas, unless its constitution shall prohibit the admission of slavery within its limits. The resolutions also affirm that the repeal of the Missouri compromise has released the free states from all obligations that may be expressed or implied in any compromise on the subject of slavery outside of the federal constitution, and that the people of New York state regard the fugitive slave law of 1850 as "a violation of the constitution, an encroachment on the rights of the several states, an outrage upon the principles of justice, and disgraceful to the spirit and civilization of the age in which we live," and therefore demands its repeal.

The officials of the Buffalo Custom House have furnished to the Commercial Advertiser the following, which is probably a fair interpretation of the Secretary's instructions: Mr. Editor:—I observe that the Buffalo Express, Albany Atlas, and other papers, say that the Secretary of the Treasury has placed a construction upon the Reciprocity Treaty which excludes "boards, planks, shingles, &c." The language of the Secretary's construction is that "beams, boards, planks, joists, shingles, laths, lath staves, hoops, headings, masts, spars, knees, canes, pickets, posts, rails, rail ties or any other article of wood, entered under the designation of timber or lumber, are dutiable," "if fully manufactured and fit for use as imported, or manufactured in hole or part by planing, turning, or any process of manufacture other than hewing or sawing." Under this construction, laths, shingles and other articles of wood fully manufactured and fit for use as imported will be dutiable, and rough boards, planks, timbers, &c., will be free.

PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE.—We see that Mr. VANDERBILT is determined to reduce the cost of trips to Liverpool to \$60 second class, and \$110 first—a reduction of one quarter from the old price, but still high in comparison to our rates over inland seas. One can sail from Buffalo to Chicago, a distance of one thousand miles by water, for \$9, and on as fine steamers as every floated, which set as good a table as those on the ocean. The cost of the ocean steamers is more than ours, and the costs of furnishing the table much more on the return trip; but inasmuch as the distance sailed in not over three thousand miles and is performed in the same rate of time as our own boats take to Chicago, the difference of price is too great, being, on the average, ten times as much.

On Thursday last, an attempt was made to liberate the prisoner in Gaol, through the agency of a man named Henry Arnold, who with several felons, had just been discharged after completing their period of incarceration. The Turnkeys heard an unusual noise at a late hour, and on going out to discover the cause, found Arnold on one of the windows, attempting to cut the bars with a saw nail. He was caught and re-committed. And he succeeded in removing the bars about 40 persons might have escaped.—Examiner.

LAKE ONTARIO STEAMERS.—We understand the arrangements for the steamers in Ontario and St. Lawrence Line this season, are about completed, and that six instead of five of the boats of the Line will be run, namely: The Ontario, Northern, Niagara and Cataract, will form what is called the side Line, touching at the American ports between Lewiston and Ogdensburg; and the New York and Bay State the Express Line, running through direct from the above ports.—Ontario Times.

A respectable little girl was assaulted on John Street last Friday evening by two ruffians, who treated her in a shameful manner. The scoundrels were armed with a revolver and bowie knife, and placed a pitch plaster on the child's mouth to suppress her cries. The police Magistrate has been notified of the circumstances, and has detailed several of the most officers to use every means in their power to ferret out the abominable offenders.—Globe.

FIRE.—A fire occurred at Mill Creek on the 25th inst, in the "kitchen" belonging to Mr. Rookledge, used for drying staves for the Rail Road. It proceeded from a stove. Damage about \$100.—No Insurance.

The Common Council of Albany has passed an ordinance imposing a fine of \$25 upon any person who shall use a cane in any house, store or shop in that city.

It is just one hundred years since the high of Hahnemann, the discoverer of Homoeopathy, and the Doctors and friends of that system of medical treatment, have had an anniversary held in Boston during the past week, in commemoration of the birth of its founder.—Globe.

### BY TELEGRAPH.

#### Arrival of the America.

The America leaving Liverpool at 10 a.m., on Saturday, April 1, arrived at Halifax on Thursday, 12th, 7 p.m.

The Canada arrived at Liverpool 7 p.m., on Thursday.

The Washington sailed from Southampton on Wednesday 28th.

VIENNA CONFERENCE.

The Washington cherishes intelligence that the first of the four bases of peace was unconditionally accepted by Russia, and the second was proceeding favorably. Since then the second has likewise been accepted; but difficulties of a serious nature have occurred in the third.

The Western Powers forecasting trouble, did not press the demolition of Sebastopol; but modified their demands into a reduction of Russian Powers in the Black Sea, in recompense for that they offer to evacuate the Russian territory.

Russian Plenipotentiaries reply that they are not authorized to accede to any such terms, and must remit the matter to St. Petersburg. Here the Conference stands still.

All the Plenipotentiaries have sent to their governments for instructions, and the Conference will probably be adjourned until a final authority shall arrive. Meantime the fourth point is under discussion.

Prince Gortchakoff on the 26th, moved for the admission of Prussia.

SEBASTOPOL.

The Special correspondence of the London Times, say: The condition of the army has improved, the health and spirits of the troops are better, and provisions abundant, and sanitary regulations are strictly enforced; but the actual works of the siege made no progress to justify favorable prophecies. Towards any actual increase of lines and batteries are but little extensions on both sides, and there has been no comparative advantage gained by the Allies.

A formidable Russian force is assembled around Eupatoria, and virtually besieged the place.

On the 14th, the Turkish cavalry made a sortie from the town; but were driven back.

The Russians cannot hold Eupatoria, if taken as it is completely under the guns of the English fleet.

Lord Raglan's latest despatch announces a steady fire, without any change in the aspect of affairs. Important operations are, however, going on.

The Russians continue to strengthen the works, but part of an advance line of defence, it is consequently indispensable—for the allies to destroy.

A parallel from advance of the point of right attack, with a corresponding parallel, is made on their side by the French.

Nightly encounters take place between the French and Russian Riflemen; the latter have been repeatedly dislodged, but have returned to the pits under cover of the battery.

PRINCIPALITIES.

Reports are received of a French division going to Bessarabia. Muslay is named as their place of rendezvous. Lulnia is occupied by a strong Russian garrison.

Wheat and corn from Bessarabia is prohibited.

ASIATIC COAST.

The British steam frigate Tiger destroyed on the 8th of March, a masted tower and bark at Djinnietia, with the Russians recently constructed for defence.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A motion is on the books of the House of Commons, for the appointment of a Commissioner for the amalgamation with the Government, of the Indian army or at least to render the Indian army available in the European war.

Another notice of motion asks if it is intended to nominate any more Bishops for Canada, since the Canadian Clergy Reserves Bill says it is desirable to remove all connexion between Church and State.

Parliament adjourned for the Easter holiday till April the 16th.

Nine ships of the advance British squadron sailed from Deal, on the 25th, for the Baltic.

Mr. Buchanan attended a dinner at the Seamen's Hospital, London, when he returned thanks for the aid rendered to 1,500 sick American Sailors. Lord Palmerston presided. A donation of £200, for the relief of the sufferings of the mechanics of New York and Boston was also acknowledged.

Fraudulent bills of lading have appeared in the Liverpool Market, to the extent of £140,000 sterling, on a ship belonging to Charleston, South Carolina, named James C. Nichols.—The fraud was accomplished by insertion of hundreds of false units in the body of the bills.

Mr. Ewart, the Liberal Candidate, gained the Liverpool election by a large majority.

FRANCE.

Drouyn de L'Huys, Minister of affairs, has gone to London, for consultation; and will afterwards proceed to Vienna.

who officially notified their intention to maintain a strict blockade. There is a rumor of another repulse of the French.

### LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Breadstuffs.—The Broker's circular report a very moderate business in Wheat, at 1d. to 2d. lower.

Flour.—Sold to a fair extent in retail, at 6d. reduction.

Cox's and other circulars state, breadstuffs tending downward. Western and Canal flour quoted at 36s. 3d.; Baltimore and Philadelphia old, 42s. 4d.; new, 36s. 4d.; 40s. 0d., nominally 38s. 4d.

Wheat.—White Wheat 11s. 6d. at 12s. 3d.; red mixed, 10s. 8d.; mixed, 10s. 8d.

QUEBEC, April 12, 1855.

The following bills were introduced: To remove doubts as to the power of the Northern Railroad to construct a branch to Baitou.

To incorporate the Hamilton and South-western Railroad.

To repeal the Act confirming a road allowance in Montserrat.

Mr. Mackenzie presented a report of the Committee on Public accounts, supplementary to the 3rd on decimal currency, accompanied by an opinion from the Council of the Quebec Board of Trade in favor of such currency and the decimal system of Weights and Measures.

A Bill to incorporate the Montreal Manufacturing Company was read a third time and passed after striking out the provision giving authority to Railroad Cos. to take stock in this Co., limiting its manufactures to locomotives and machinery for Mills and other factories.

A Bill to amend the charter, incorporating the Montreal and St. Lawrence Railroad, was read a third time.

Mr. Tyrrell moved the concurrence of the House on the Report of the Committee of the whole to incorporate the St. Francis Bank.

The Inspector General moved it should be referred to the committee, for the purpose of altering the charges relative to the amount and the paying up of the capital stock, which was carried.—Yeas 40. Nays 22.

QUEBEC, April 13, 1855.

Last night, after the report left, the bill to confer a charter on the Millers' association of Canada, with banking privileges, was read a second time and referred to the standing Committee on private bills.

The bill to amend the Act incorporating the Port Barrell Harbor Company, was read a second time and referred to the same committee.

The Bill to incorporate the St. Michael's College, City of Toronto, was considered in Committee, and reported without amendment.

To-day, Mr. Mackenzie brought down the fourth report of the Committee on the Public Accounts, in which it is urged that 2½ months have elapsed since the fiscal year, and the Public Accounts have not yet been brought down, and that great inconvenience arose from the custom of submitting the Public Accounts to Parliament at a late period of the session.

Mr. Houton introduced a bill to incorporate Molson's Bank.

Mr. Smith of Northumberland, introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Cobourg and Peterboro' Railway, and authorize a branch to Mannan.

Mr. Fauter of Nicolet, brought in a bill to amend the summary trial of Small Claims Act.

The bills to regulate the side lines of Wolfe Island and of Smith Township were read a third time and passed.

Mr. Bowes moved the third reading of the bill to incorporate St. Michael's College.

Mr. Hanman moved its reference again to Committee on the whole, to provide that the College should hold no lands for purposes of revenue, but only for actual occupation, which was negatived.—Yeas 33; Nays 52.

On the main motion a discussion arose, which continued up to the time the report leaves.

QUEBEC, 15th April.

The discussion continued on the 3rd reading of the St. Michael's College bill; Thomas J. Amendeau was proposed by Hanman and Atkins, which were lost, and the original motion was finally carried by a vote of 70 to 25.

QUEBEC, 17th April.

Last night after the report left the motion of J. S. Macdonald was negatived. Yeas 31; Nays 68.

And the order of the day for the House again in Committee on the bill to prevent the traffic in alcoholic and intoxicating liquors being read, the House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee and made several amendments to the bill, which, on motion of Mr. Pelton were ordered upon a division to be received on Thursday next, and to be then the first order of the day.

Mr. Cayley moved the first Reading of the Bill to give effect to the Reciprocity Treaty and for other purposes. He stated that the first object of the Bill was to allow of the cancelling of the bonds given on the importation of American goods, pending the completion of the Reciprocity Treaty. The second object was to make the present tariff agree with the last one in charging the special duty on the gallon of proof spirits, instead of the gallon of spirit without discriminating as to strength.

Me-srs. Holton and Young, called the attention of the Inspector General to the fact that at present all valorem duties were charged on the packages in which goods come to the country though the goods themselves were charged specific duties—this they said was always inconvenient and often substantially injurious to the Canadian trade.

Mr. Cayley said that he intended to issue a Departmental order, directing that duty should not be charged upon packages when they were really intended only for the protection of the goods.

On motion of Solicitor General Ross, the bill to declare drunkenness a penal offence was read a 1st time.

The House went into Committee of the whole and declared it was expedient to continue and extend the Act to provide for the accommodation of the Courts of Superior Jurisdiction in Upper Canada.

On motion of Solicitor General Ross, the Bill to amend the law in relation to the payment of Crown Witness in Upper Canada, and the issuing Subpoenas at the instance of Defendants charged with Felony was read a 1st time.

Mr. Drummond moved the first reading of the bill to amend the Seigneurial Tenure Bill of the present session. He said the first object of the bill was to provide for the case of substituted or entailed seigniorities. It was intended to provide for these cases by altering the persons substituted to receive the instalment on the capital of their Seigniories until the substitution expires upon which the persons interested would receive their capital. The next point was that certain Seigniors had demanded from the Government letters terriers which would have enabled them to demand from the co-seigniors a renewal of their titles at great expense to the latter. The present bill abolished the right of Seigniors to make this demand, and would bring under the operation of the Seigneurial Bill the Seignior of LaSalle. It would also alter in some respects the arrangements of the Seigneurial bill with respect to the Crown Seigniories. Besides some minor changes, it was intended moreover to provide by a new arrangement







**AMUSEMENT.**  
**Parody of Hohenheim.**  
In seasons when our funds are low,  
And our purses are empty and dry,  
And our pockets are empty and dry,  
Of dinner departing rapidly,  
Not to dwell on a sadder sight,  
When down from the roof of the night,  
Commanding every expense bright,  
To be forced to depart rapidly.  
Our budget of dinner (dinner) dried,  
Each real and signature displayed,  
And joyous, you they must be paid,  
With interest of "Law and Chancery."  
Then to despair, we're almost driven,  
These precious little ones of life,  
When our budget of dinner is given,  
From hunger that held it lovingly.  
But hunger yet these dimes shall grow,  
When interest is added on below,  
Lengthening our claims a foot or so,  
While gazing at them hopelessly.  
It is so, that scarce have we begun,  
To plead for time upon a dun,  
Before there comes another one,  
Demanding pay ferociously.  
The prospect darkens. On ye brute,  
Who would our very bones have!  
Waive, Patrons! all your pretexts waived!  
And pay the Printer cheerfully.  
All this (should give us pleasure sweet,  
A few delinquents now to meet,  
Adding to us a clear receipt,  
For papers taken regularly.

**THE QUAKER'S INSURANCE.**—Everybody has heard something of Jacob Barker, the Quaker and financier of New-York State. He has placed on record ample evidence of his shrewdness and business tact. It is stated that "old Jacob" suddenly heard one morning of the total loss of one of his vessels, and cargo. He had hinted it carelessly a day or two before to a broker in Albany, that he thought of taking out a policy, but the matter had not been completed when the unwelcome news reached him in New-York City. He sat down at once, however, and wrote to the long-eyed broker as follows:  
"Friend Sharpe:—It matters not about the policy I spoke to you about on Saturday last. There need not fill it up, if it has not already done so, for I have heard from the vessel this morning. Thy friend,  
J. BARKER.  
"Friend Sharpe" had not filled up the policy at all, for the ship had been out a good while beyond her time, and Sharpe didn't like the risk. The moment he got Jacob's note, however, presuming of course that the ship was safe, (from the wording of the Quaker's communication,) though he had not filled the policy, he immediately executed it, sending it back to the Saturday previous, to that effect, and sent him the policy. Of course the latter was bitten.

**ADVANCE PAYMENT FOR NEWSPAPERS.**—No subscriber worth retaining will object to the pay-in-advance system. Those who vent by Hugh Lindling had to pay in advance, and what were her divines strains compared with those which flow from Editorial pens! You can't take a seat in a rickety mail-coach, or fly from the track railroad car, without paying in advance for the risk of being killed. If you would bear a concert, or literary lecture, or see Tom Thumb, or the Siamese twins, you must place down your twenty-five cents, before you can pass the threshold. Nay, if any one has so little regard for his own character as to want to read Barrington's autobiography, he must first pay for it. And yet men hesitate and cavil about paying in advance for a paper furnished at a price on the very brink and utmost verge of prime cost.—*Cleveland Herald.*

A voice and apparently verdant strip, who gave his halting place as "Old Vermont," found himself surrounded upon a certain occasion, by a crowd of quizzing upstarts, who seemed bent upon displaying their own amyness, at the expense of the Yankee.  
"Hallow, Jonathan!" says one, "where you bound?"  
"Bound to busting, on a little tramp," was the reply.  
"What's your business in Boston?" continued the inquisitive gentleman.  
"Oh I'm down after my pension money," responded too greeny.  
"Pension money!" ejaculated whiskers, how much do you get, and what are you drawing pension money for?"  
"Oh!" answered the countryman—"I get five cents every year—ten to my business, and ten to the other folks' business alone."  
"The crowd had no more remarks to offer. The answer was entirely satisfactory.

A STRIKE.—"Father, I hate that Mr. Smith," said a beauty, the other day, to her hundred parent.  
"Why so, my daughter?"  
"Because he always stares at me so, when he meets me in the street."  
"Hut, my child, how do you know that Mr. Smith stares at you?"  
"Why, father, because I have repeatedly seen him do it."  
"Well, Sarah, don't you look at the impudent man again when you meet him, and then he may stare his eyes out without annoying you, in the least. Remember that it always takes two pairs of eyes to make a stare!"

Somebody, more wise than his fellows, says there are three kinds of men in this world, the "wills," and the "wills," and the "can'ts." The former effect everything, the other oppose everything and the latter fail in everything. "I will" builds our railroads and steamboats; "I won't" don't believe in experiments and noisiness; while "I can't" grows weeds for wheat, and commonly ends his days in the slow digestion of a cup of bankruptcy. There is a profundity of philosophy in his words, which should profit the rising generation of workers.

A LAWYER'S OPINION OF LAW.—A learned judge being once asked how he would act, if a man owed him ten pounds, and refused to pay him, replied: "Rather than bring an action, with its costs and uncertainty, I would give him a receipt in full of all demands;—yes; and I would send him more over, five pounds to cover all possible costs."

"You better not, Monday," said a boy, upon being told by a lady that his hat was a very fine one. "Not at all, sir," replied she, "I only praise the hat. Had the head or face been worth notice, I should not have thought of the hat."  
AN IRISHMAN'S WILL.—"I will and bequeath my beloved wife Bridget, all my property without reserve; and to my oldest son, Patrick, one half of the remainder, and to Dennis, my youngest son, the rest. If anything is left, it may go to Terrence McCaffy."  
"Jim, if you don't behave yourself, I'll give you a good licking!" "Well, ma, I wish you would; for I'll be hanged if you ever gave me a licking that I called 'good, yet.'"

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
**Wanted Immediately,**  
At this Office, an Apprentice to the Printing Business. None need apply unless satisfactory reference can be given as to character, &c., and about 16 years of age.  
New Era Office,  
Newmarket, March 27, 1853.

**KETTLEBY HOUSE!**  
**Fall and Winter Goods.**  
The Undersigned respectfully informs the Inhabitants of King and surrounding Township, that they have received their

**Fall and Winter Stock:**  
Consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors, Hardware, Crockery, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Dyes, Colorings, and every other article generally found in a country store; and in replenishing thanks to their numerous customers and friends for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them since their commencement in business, would respectfully request that these goods have been bought on the most advantageous terms, thereby enabling them to sell as cheap as any other establishment either in Town or Country. The Subscribers hope, therefore, by strict attention to business to merit a still further share of public confidence and support.  
A reasonable price will be paid for all kinds of Farmers' PRODUCE. Also, the highest price will be given for

**Hides and Skins.**  
**CROSBY & SNIDER,**  
Kettleby Mills, King, Oct. 23, 1854.

**Strayed.**  
CAME upon the premises of the subscriber, Lot No. 74, Yonge Street, in the Township of Wiltshire, on the 12th inst.

**DARK BROWN MARE,**  
About 15 hands high. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take the animal away.  
**BENJAMIN WILLIS,**  
Yonge Street, Feb. 22, 1855

**NEW STORE,**  
Next door to Mr. Reuben Robinson's, Prospect Street, NEWMARKET.

THE subscriber having commenced business in the new and commodious STORE, two Doors South of Mr. Reuben Robinson's, on PROSPECT STREET, NEWMARKET, Would respectfully intimate to the public that he is now prepared to offer for sale, on the most reasonable terms, a very complete assortment of

**Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,**  
Suitable for the season; embracing a choice selection of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Cobourg, Cashmeres, French De Lanes, Circassian Cloth and German Wool Plaids, Clothing and Mohair Cloth. He has also, a general Stock of

**GROCERIES,**  
Comstock's and other popular Medicines, and Geo. W. Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, Crockery, Glass and China Ware, Window Glass, Putty, and Hardware; also, the very best English White Lead, and Paints in all colors, ground in oil and dry, Paint Oil, Lamp and Machine Oil, Turpentine, &c. The subscriber hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.  
N. B. All kinds of Marketable Produce taken in exchange for Goods.  
Newmarket, Oct. 20, 1854. E. HUGHES.

**Hart & Son's COPPER PENS!**  
THE Subscriber has received an Agency for the sale of the above celebrated Pens, and is authorized to sell at Wholesale at the Maker's Price.  
R. H. SMITH,  
Newmarket, Dec. 21, 1854.

**BREWER, McPHAIL & CO.,**  
WHOLESALE Stationers, Publishers of the National and other

**SCHOOL BOOKS,**  
No. 46, King Street, East Toronto.  
B. McP. & Co. beg to call the attention of their customers, to the trade, and country dealers generally, to their large and well assorted Stock of Stationery.

**Just Received!**  
A NEW WORK, entitled "A VOYAGE TO CALIFORNIA," by a Canadian: embracing a description of the country—the manners and habits of the people—together with the difficulties attending the traveller in crossing the Isthmus, at the

**NEW ERA OFFICE.**  
Newmarket, Sept. 29, 1854.

**REPECTFULLY announces to the Public that** he has taken the House of Mr. James Messely Ayre, where he will carry on the

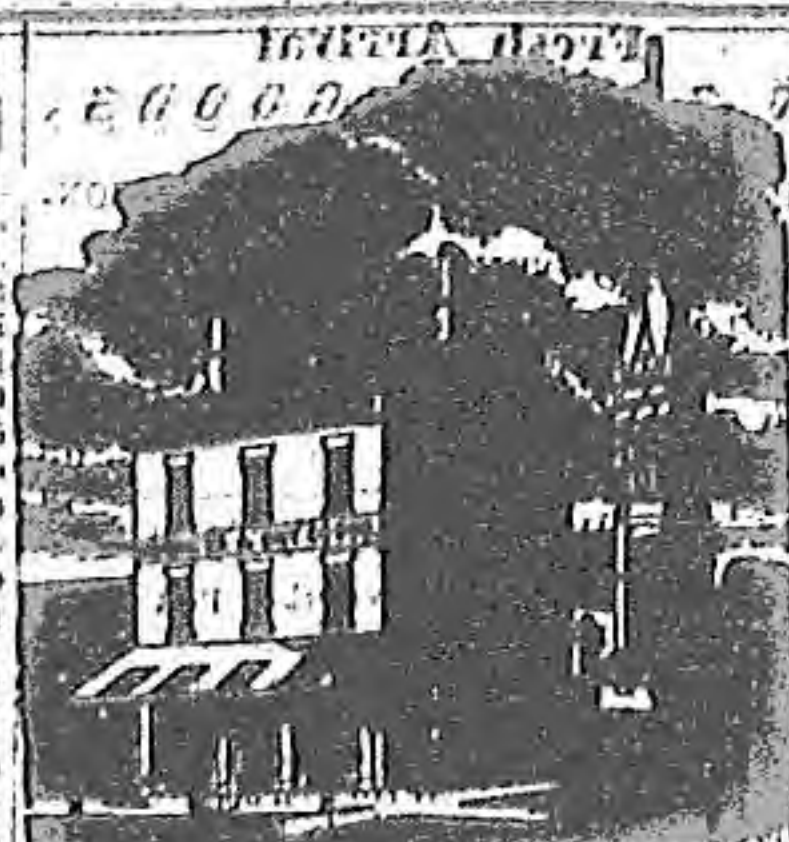
**TAILORING BUSINESS**  
in all its branches. He returns thanks for past favours and solicits a share of public patronage.  
December 24, 1852.

**JUST RECEIVED,**  
Prosper's Chroniques of England, France, and Spain.  
Fifth Poets—in 3 vols.  
own's Antiquities of the Jews—2 vols.  
Claridge's Works.  
Larley's Tales about Ireland.  
For sale cheap, at the

**NEW ERA OFFICE.**  
Newmarket, Dec. 7, 1854.

**600 bunches of Shingles FOR SALE.**  
FOR Sale, 600 Bunches of first-rate Shingles—Dutty for Cash! Apply to JAMES G. NEW ERA OFFICE.  
Newmarket, March 9, 1855.

**JUST RECEIVED**  
A NEW Subject, Toronto prices, the National School Books, at the NEW ERA OFFICE.



**JAMES LEASK,**  
Croker of Yonge and Queen Streets, Toronto.

**IMPORTER AND DEALER IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES AND LIQUORS.**

**PRICES LOW FOR CASH.**  
Toronto, September 14, 1853. 6m-33

**NEW STORE!**  
**STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY,**  
At No. 64, Yonge Street, four doors North of Adelaide Street.

THE Subscriber feels grateful for the liberal patronage he has received from his numerous friends, begs to intimate to the Citizens of Toronto, and the surrounding country, that he has opened out in the above premises, a large and well-selected assortment of Fall and Winter DRY GOODS, comprising the latest Styles and Fashions of the day. In the MILLINERY SHOW ROOM will be found every variety of Straw, Tulle, Silk, Satin, Velvet and plush Bonnets of the latest Fashion. Also, Silk, Satin and Velvet Caps and Cylinders; Cloth, Tweed, Felt and Plain Cloaks, and every other article in the Trade.  
Great Bargains will be given. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.  
Remember 64 Yonge Street. A. H. EARL, 64, Yonge Street. 15-16.

**JAMES B. RYAN,**  
IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE.

**LARGE KNIFE AND FORK.**

(Old Stand,) 76, Yonge Street, Toronto.  
IS receiving, by the following Spring Vessels, viz. St. Lawrence, viz. Alice Gill, Ajax, and City of Manchester, together with other shipments to follow during the season, a complete assortment of Birmingham and Sheffield Hardware, together with a general supply of Tools and other Articles of American Manufacture, Builders' Materials, Mechanics Tools generally, Farming Implements, Cutlery, House Furnishing Goods, &c. &c., at a small advance of Cost Price.  
May 27, 1854. 17-17.

**JUST CALL AT THE RAILROAD HOUSE**  
No. 88, King Street East, Toronto,  
For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer Men's and Boy's Ready-made

**CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, &c., &c.,**  
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Millinery, &c., &c.

**THOMAS LAWSON'S** stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, he takes room for large Fall Importations, he will give GREAT BARGAINS to purchasers, at Wholesale or Retail.  
Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.  
T. LAWSON.  
Toronto, May 15, 1854. 17-22

**ROADHOUSE'S Furniture Ware Room,**  
NEWMARKET.

**SAMUEL ROADHOUSE** keeps constantly on hand for sale (at low prices) a general assortment of

**Cabinet Furniture.**  
Patent Bedsteads, &c. All kinds of Plain and Ornamental Work, made to order.  
Furnishings furnished on the shortest notice.  
Newmarket, February 17, 1854. 17-2

**IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE AFFLICTED.**

**DR. KERMOTT'S** Celebrated Vegetable Family Medicines have arrived here, and are for sale by the subscribers, and comprise the following, viz.

**VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM,**  
A safe and certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Inipient Consumption, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, and all diseases of the Lungs.

**COMPOUND EXTRACT OF WILLOW,**  
A positive Cure for Ague, Chill Fever, and Bilious Disorders.

**FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA AND STILLINGIA,**  
The best alternative known for Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood.

**VEGETABLE TONIC MIXTURE,**  
A mild yet powerful Tonic in all cases of Debility, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and Weakness of the Stomach.

**WORM TEA, OR CHIPPEWA INDIAN WORM-KILLER.**  
An unparalleled Destroyer of Worms.

**APERIENT ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,**  
The best Purgative known. These Pills combine power with mildness of action, and in no case produce disagreeable consequences.

**COMPOUND EXTRACT OF BLACKBERRY,**  
A Vegetable Symplic Complicated Cure, the only certain remedy in Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera, &c.

**RHEUMATIC OR NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT,**  
The best external application known for man or beast.

For particulars, &c., see Pamphlet.  
N. B. The Pamphlets pertaining to the above can be had gratis, by calling upon the subscribers, who are the authorized agents for the sale of the above celebrated medicines.  
Manufactured Wholesale and Retail by Kerfoot & Robertson, the Sole and Retail Dispensaries, Dundas Street, London, O. W.

Edwards, Kermott, Newmarket; Henry Steppell, Keewick, North-Griffiths; William Chandler, New-Town, Ontario; Tecumseh; and by all the principal Druggists and Merchants throughout Canada and West.

London, August 2, 1854. 27-47

**HEARN & POTTER,**  
Mathematical Instrument Makers,  
OPTICIANS AND JEWELLERS,  
54, King Street East, Toronto.

**IMPORTERS of Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Silver Electro Plate, Mathematical, Philosophical and Optical Instruments.**  
Watches, Clocks, and all kinds of Jewellery Repaired and Warranted.  
Toronto, October 26, 1854. 37-1

**DR. E. N. DECK,**  
SURGEON DENTIST,

DECK leaves to tender his thanks to the public in general, for the liberal patronage hitherto, and would respectfully intimate to his customers who are unacquainted with his business arrangements, that he will, to prevent disappointments to them in future, be in NEWMARKET, on the FIRST, SECOND, and THIRD DAYS OF EACH MONTH, and in BRADFO' on the FOURTH of each Month, where he will receive a most happy attempt to those who may require his services in any of the branches of his profession, or to make good any operation previously warranted.

Dr. P's ample experience in his profession, and his long residence in the Village of Newmarket, and its vicinity, will, he trusts, still be sufficient to recommend him to the public as a skillful operator, either in inserting

**ARTIFICIAL TEETH ON GOLD PLATE OR ON PIVOT,**  
Cleaning Teeth from impurities, and filling cavities with GOLD or SILVER FILL, or any other branch of DENTAL SURGERY.

In addition he would state that any person particularly desiring his services, at any time, by leaving a written request at his residence, Mr. Forsyth's Hotel, will be attended to.

All work warranted as to neatness and durability. Charges moderate in all instances. For operations over One Pound credit will be given if required.  
Newmarket, February 6, 1854.

**SIMPSON & DUNSPAUGH,**  
(LATE F. H. SIMPSON),  
Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, Brushes, Varnishes, Spirits of Turpentine, Patent Drying, Colors in Oil and Dry, Artists' Materials, all kinds of Fancy Goods, as Soap, Perfumery, Hair Oil, Dyes, Pomatums, &c., &c.

**AGENTS**  
For the "Florida de Calcium" from St. Catharines Spring, an article not surpassing all other mineral waters, for its powerful curative properties. Also Agents for Johnston's Pulmonic Wafer, Pain Destroyer, &c., and Manufacturers and dealers in Patent Medicines, Essences, Cigars, &c., &c. Merchants will find it to their interest to give us a call.—  
Terms: LIBERAL.  
35 KING STREET, TORONTO. 17-25

**HOTEL FOR SALE.**  
**DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.**

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, that large and commodious House, known as the

**RAILROAD HOTEL,**  
Situated on the Main St. in the Town of Newmarket, on the line of the Northern Railroad. The House is substantially built of Brick, with abundance of Stables, Sheds, and every accommodation necessary for doing an extensive business. The premises contain one and a half acres of Land, with an extensive frontage. This property offers to any person desirous of moderate capital and business, an opportunity seldom to be met with. The Court House, in which is held the public meetings of the Township; the Division Court; Agricultural Society meetings, and other public gatherings, is situated on the premises. Possession may be had immediately. For particulars apply, by letter, post-paid, to the subscriber, on the premises.

**JAMES FORSYTH.**  
June 1st, 1854. 17-17

**WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,**  
Chartered by act of Parliament,  
**Capital 100,000.**  
Home Office Toronto.

**President,** I. C. GILMORE,  
**Vice President,** THOS. HAWORTH.

**DIRECTORS,**  
GEORGE MITCHELL, W. HENDERSON,  
JAMES JEVY, RICK LEWIS,  
WALTER MACFARLANE, T. P. ROBERTS,  
M. P. HAY, ANGUS MORRISON, Solicitor,  
ROBT. STANTON, Sec'y. & Treas'y.

The Subscriber has been duly appointed Agent in Newmarket, for the above Company, and will give personal attention to parties desirous of effecting Insurance &c.

**NEWMARKET, Feb. 17, 1854. 17-2**

**SADDLERY, HARNESS, WHIPS, &c.,**  
OF every description; together with every article in the Trade, manufactured and for Sale by

**WILLIAM WALLIS,**  
Main Street, Newmarket.

**LEATHER! LEATHER!! LEATHER!!!**  
ALL kinds of LEATHER and Shoe-maker's Findings, for Sale by

**WILLIAM WALLIS,**  
Main Street, Newmarket.

**BOOTS & SHOES,**  
OF Superior Workmanship and Material, manufactured and for Sale by

**WILLIAM WALLIS,**  
Main Street, Newmarket.

**CASH FOR HIDES AND SKINS.**  
Newmarket, February 6, 1854.

**BLACKSMITHING!**

**ALAN WHITE,** formerly known by the name of Charles White, begs to inform the inhabitants of Newmarket, and the surrounding country, that he has

**COMMENCED BUSINESS**  
In the Shop formerly occupied by Geo. Batt, where he hopes by strict attention to business and moderate charges, to secure a share of public patronage.

**ALLAN WHITE.**  
Newmarket, May 25, 1854. 17-16

**Just Received,**  
A splendid assortment of Maps, Canada, &c., &c. A Map of Canada 22; Map of Europe and her Sovereigns, (Mounted) 22; in sheets 3s. 12s. A Map of the World, 18s. 3d. at the

**NEW ERA OFFICE.**  
Newmarket, July 21, 1854.

**MAGISTRATES BLANKS**  
Of all description, on hand for sale. Apply at the NEW ERA OFFICE.

**BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND New Tin and Copper Warehouse,**  
Fancy Goods.

**THOMAS NIXON**  
KEEPS constantly on hand for Sale, an assortment of

**BOOKS,**  
containing

Dickens' complete Works, 2 vols.  
Byron's Life, Correspondence, and Poetical Works.  
Milton's Poetical Works; "Wanderer's" do.  
Pope's and Cowper's do. Humphrey's Tales.  
Milton's Paradise Lost, and Young's Night Thoughts—2 vols.

Urie's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.  
Abbott's Way to do Good—Pilgrim's Progress.  
Fern Leaves, from "Fanny's" Portfolio.  
Watson's Life of Wesley—Wesley's Hymns.  
The Works of Dean Swift; The Tell Tale.  
Buckley's Domestic Medicine; Broken Road.  
Franklin's Life and Essays; Beauties of Temperance.

Wailes' Vegetable Physiology.  
Stewart's Stable Economy; Manual of Politeness.  
Alcock's House & Life; History of England, 2 vol.  
Thompson's Corn Law's Poems, 1 vol.  
The Poems of the Hon. Mrs. Norton.  
Montgomery's Poems; Faith, and its Effects.  
Fletcher's Life of Christ.  
Webster's Dictionary, (unabridged.)  
Tomb's Physiology; Advice to Young Men.  
Sandford and Weston; Rural Economy.  
Domestic Portraiture; Poems of Ossian.  
Moore's Poems; Lecture to Young Women.  
Shakespeare's Works—complete.  
New American Orchardist.  
The Young Mother—by Alcott—Young Household, by Alcott.

Pocket Anatomist; Pollok's Course of Time.  
The Young Lady's Book; History of Charles the XII.  
Truth and Simple; Laconic Manual.  
Life of Sir Walter Raleigh; Mechanics Text Book.  
Scripture Manual; Country School.  
Benjamin's Architect; The Mary's.  
John's Morning and Evening Exercises.  
Elements of "etymology"; My Grand Parents.  
Life of Josephine—Precept upon Precept.  
Young Lady's Counselor—Brown's Concordance.  
Plutarch's Lives—Alison's History of Europe.  
Elements of Geometry—Claridge's Water Cure.  
English and Scotch Rebellion.  
Elements of Natural Philosophy—of Drawing and Perspective.

The Clerk's Assistant, &c. &c. &c.

Family and Pocket Bibles, Common Prayer Books, Testaments, St. Vincent's Manual, Church Service and other Religious Books; National and other School Books; Morse's Geography, Anthon's Latin and Greek; Green's Williams' Ecclie—Chambers' Introduction to the Services; Reid's Dictionary; v. Flute, Accordion, and Violin Instruction Books, Blank Music Books, &c.

**STATIONERY.**  
Comprising—Account Books, Drawing and Cartridge Paper, Ruled and Plain Foolscap, Letter Paper, No. 8. Paper of various sizes and qualities, Music Paper, Blank Music Books, Albums, Waite, Colors, Rulers, W. R. Waters, Steel Pens and Quills, Ink, India Ink, Slaters and Slate Pencils, Writing Ink, India Ink, do. Marking Ink, Copy Books, and a large variety of Fancy Articles.

—LIKEWISE—  
Accordions, Flutes, Fifes, and Violins, Guitar Violoncello and Violin Strings.

**FANCY GOODS,**  
Consisting of Ladies' Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Hair Oil, Eau de Cologne, Port Monies, Dolls, Combs, Tooth Brushes, Jewelry, Fancy Soaps, Purple Beads, Shawl Pins, Netting and Knitting Needles, Pins, Thermometers, and FANCY STAMPS.

The whole of which will be offered at the lowest remunerating profit.

N. B.—THOS. NIXON continues to offer to Merchants, Trustees and Teachers, the National School Books, Wholesale, at the Publishers prices.

The Popular Educator—Harpers's, Godey's, the Anglo-American and other Magazines, supplied monthly.

**Books Procured on Short Notice.**  
T. N. has been appointed Agent for the Western Assurance Company.

**"Equitable" Fire Insurance Company OF LONDON.**  
CAPITAL, £500,000 STERLING.

General Agent, British North American Colonies  
**FREDERICK R. STARR.**  
MONTREAL.

This Office insures against Loss or Damage by Fire, all descriptions of Buildings, including Mills and Manufactories, and the Goods, Wares and Merchandise in the same; Ships in Harbour or in dock; Craft on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and the Goods laden in the same; and Farming Stock of all descriptions.

The "Equitable" Fire Office will, by constant analysis of its own experience from time to time, adjust such rates of Premiums as the nature of the risk may justify.

With this view, an annual investigation will be made into each class of risk, and a return of one moiety—of fifty per cent—of the net excess will be made to all classes of Insurers, whose Policies have been in force for three years.

The engagements of the "Equitable" are guaranteed by a responsible proprietary, and an ample subscribed Capital. The insured are free from the liabilities of a Mutual Insurance Society, and entitled, according to the plan of the Company, to a return of half the profits.

Losses are made good without deduction or discount, and are adjusted and paid in Montreal, without reference to London.

**R. H. SMITH, Agent.**  
Newmarket.

March 12th, 1852.

**NEW STORE**  
**On GARBUTT HILL.**

THE subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a NEW STORE, where he will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

**DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, &c.**

And as he has been enabled to purchase them on advantageous terms, he is prepared to sell at very LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or short credit.

**GEO. H. BACHE.**  
Garbutt Hill,  
Newmarket, May 4, 1854.

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons in search of brilliant, durable, and beautiful HATS, of whatever style, shape, or colour, should call at the

Manufacturing Depot, 83, King Street, Toronto, (LATE THE FINE FASHIONING SHOP), where will be found the largest and best assorted stock of HATS, OAPS, &c., to be found in Upper Canada. Hats of every variety, made to order, and with dispatch. The most peculiar shaped HATS fitted with really elegant and graceful Hairs.

N. B.—The Trade, as usual, supplied on the most liberal terms.  
Hatter's Stock & Trimmings always on hand.  
GEO. H. BACHE & CO.  
Toronto, June 22, 1854.

**NEW Tin and Copper Warehouse,**  
Newmarket, next to Col. Collet's Mill.

**HODGE & SON**  
WOULD most respectfully inform the Inhabitants of Newmarket and the surrounding country, that they have commenced business in the above line, and are now prepared to execute all orders entrusted to their care, with promptness, accuracy and dispatch.

**TERMS: LIBERAL.**  
HODGE & SON,  
Newmarket, July 12, 1853.

**Furniture Warehouse.**  
**JOSEPH MILLARD, Newmarket,**  
is constantly on hand a large Assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Black Walnut and Mahogany Sideboards, Bureaus, Sofas, Tables, Chairs, &c. other articles usually required.

**PATENT BEDSTEADS,** of various descriptions; also, Coffin Plates, Mirrors, Vases, &c., kept for sale.

As the subscriber keeps Coffins ready made, he is prepared to furnish Funerals, on the shortest notice.

Newmarket, February 18, 1854.

**LUMBER.**  
THE Subscriber has now on hand a large quantity of LUMBER, and is prepared to execute orders for any description of good Merchantable PINE LUMBER, at a short notice and on reasonable terms; and will deliver the same at his Saw-mill, on Lot No. 10, 4th Concession of East Gwillimbury, at his residence in Whitechurch, or at Newmarket.

**JOSHUA WILLSON.**  
July 9th, 1852.

**NORTHERN RAILROAD STATION NEWMARKET.**

A FEW REMAINING BUILDING LOTS to be Sold adjoining the Railroad Station at Newmarket, the property of GEORGE LEWIS, Esq., well adapted for private Residences; Public Business, on good rising ground, in healthy situations.

For particulars apply to Dr. NASH, Newmarket, Agent.  
Newmarket, August 25, 1853.

**Stove Warehouse NEWMARKET.**  
Next door South of Mr. Millard's Warehouse.

**G. MORTIMORE & CO.**  
RESPECTFULLY announce that they have commenced the Store and Tin Smith business, and will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of

**COOKING, PARLOUR, AND BOX STOVES,**  
Of the newest Patterns. Tin, Sheet Iron, Copper, and Japanned Ware, which they dispose of for CASH, or on a SHORT CREDIT, Toronto Prices.